

CLAIMS

1- "MATRIX ANALOG SYSTEM FOR THE REPRODUCTION OF IMAGES", with sequential devices, built with dedicated components, transistors, passive elements, logic ports, for the control of two-dimensions
5 matrixes to activate light emitting pixels (9) of the traditional kind such as photoluminescent, LED's, lamps and so on, characterised by an analog pixel matrix command accomplished through 2 independent sequential distribution devices (1) and (2), controlling by means of its outputs the authorisation of a non predetermined number of pixels (9), these devices have an input (10) that
10 allow for the synchronisation of the image through the synchronising pulse, present in the video signal and in a way to permit through an internal oscillator in each sequential device, the sweeping speed of the lines and columns of the matrix.

2- "MATRIX ANALOG SYSTEM FOR THE REPRODUCTION OF IMAGES", in accordance to claim 1, characterised for presenting a system
15 dispositions for the construction of polychromatic pixels on photoluminescent device with unique grip pixels (19) and triple anode (20.1), (20.2) and (20.3), in a way that each anode has the characteristic of emitting light with one of the three primary colours of the visible spectrum (red, green, blue) and with a
20 parallel filament cathode (21) for the video signal.

3- "MATRIX ANALOG SYSTEM FOR THE REPRODUCTION OF IMAGES", in accordance with claim 1, characterised for presenting a system
for utilising analog memory and drive for the control of pixels (11) that do not
present the characteristic of emitting light while not powered (LED's, lamps
25 and similar devices), on matrixes (as described at page 7/10, line 15 - of the original document).

4- "MATRIX ANALOG SYSTEM FOR THE REPRODUCTION OF IMAGES", according to claim 2, featuring the addition of one more sequence

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of grids constructing the matrix with the already existing grid and the connection of all anode strips in common or a unique anode or the application of a higher fixed voltage and on this anode the layering of phosphorus in its monochromatic or polychromatic version, being the two grid sequences, vertical and horizontal, disposed as matrix, laid one on top of the other at an angle of 90° (ninety degrees).

5 5- "MATRIX ANALOG SYSTEM FOR THE REPRODUCTION OF IMAGES", according to claim 2, featuring as variation on the monochrome version, the anode covered by only one kind of phosphorus corresponding to the desired colour, the polarisation of the grids is performed by the sequential distribution devices, being the first sequence of grids controlled by the vertical sequential distribution device and the other by the horizontal sequential distribution device, presenting only one crossing of the polarised grids at a given time, the anodes are always polarised by an independent tension produced by the sequential distribution devices for a higher acceleration of the electrons passing at the vertical and horizontal grids against the phosphorus, obtaining thus a brighter emission of light, as greater as the polarising tension itself, the video signal is applied on the cathode which may be cold or hot.

10 6- "MATRIX ANALOG SYSTEM FOR THE REPRODUCTION OF IMAGES", according to claim 2, featuring as variation on the monochrome version a second sequence of grids, each one subdivided into three smaller grids as thick as the phosphorus strips that cover the anode, the strips are overlaid and the connection of the sequential devices instead of being applied to the anodes strips are now applied to these grid strips, the anode strips which are now connected all together receive a fixed tension.

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